Test – AEMT – Pulse Oximetry

Name:_____ Date: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1.1-1. Oxygen in the body is used for
- A. Cellular metabolism
- B. Breathing
- C. Food metabolism
- D. Removing acid

1.2-1 Pulse oximetry is used to assess what?
- A. Pulse
- B. Blood oxygenation
- C. Hemoglobin oxygen saturation
- D. Plasma oxygen saturation

1.3-1 You arrive on scene to a patient that has been complaining of difficulty breathing. Your initial oximetry reading was 85% and you place high flow oxygen on the patient. What would you expect to see on your next oximetry reading?
- A. About the same number
- B. An increase of saturation
- C. A decrease of saturation
- D. An increase of saturation and an increased pulse

1.4-1 Which of the following is the most appropriate time to obtain a pulse oximetry reading?
- A. Upon first arrival to patient
- B. As a vital sign
- C. After placing oxygen on the patient
- D. Anytime, it doesn't matter

1.5-1 After applying the pulse oximetry it will take how long before readings should be recorded?
- A. After a minute
- B. After 15 seconds
- C. Immediately
- D. After few seconds

1.6-1 Which of the following is not an appropriate site for application of a sensor?
- A. Fingers
- B. Ear lobe
- C. Nose
- D. Forehead

1.7-1 You respond to a patient that is having chest pain and difficulty breathing. The patient's blood pressure is 98/40 and patient is pale. You also obtain a reading of 96 from your pulse oximetry. Which of the following explains the oximetry reading?

A. Patient is fine and getting plenty of oxygen
B. Your pulse oximetry is broken and giving you a bad reading
C. Patient is not perfusing thus causing a false reading
D. Patient is fine, the pale skin is causing a false reading

1.8-1 You are transporting a patient and the alarm on the pulse oximetry goes off every 10 minutes saying the oximetry is to low. What should you do?

A. Move the sensor to the other arm so the blood pressure doesn't mess it up
B. Ignore it, it is likely a programming error
C. Report it to your equipment manager so the error can be fixed
D. Just hit silence each time, it will stop in time

1.1-2 Without oxygen, cells are forced into anaerobic metabolism which forms what waste?

A. Urine
B. Lactic acid
C. Lactose acid
D. Gastric acid

1.2-2 With each pulse of the heart _____ is measured by pulse oximetry.

A. Blood oxygen content
B. Capillary bed oxygen saturation
C. Oxygen in each heart beat
D. Saturation of hemoglobin by oxygen

1.3-2 During treatment of a patient pulse oximetry can be used to do what?

A. Establish pulse and see changes
B. Show effectiveness of oxygen delivery device
C. Measure effectiveness of interventions for airway and breathing
D. Show what treatments the patient needs

1.4-2 Pulse oximetry should be obtained how often?

A. Once upon arrival to patient
B. At least with every set of vital signs
C. Once at first arrival, then once at end of treatment
D. At least once every 10 minutes for time while you are caring

1.5-2 Which of the flowing is a proper reading/documentation for pulse oximetry?

A. 90% SpO_2
B. 98 mmHg
C. 96%/min
D. 97% SaO_2

1.6-2 Which of the following would be an appropriate place to put an oximetry sensor?
A. A broken nose
B. A cold toe
C. A warm ear
D. A swollen finger

1.7-2 If you suspect your patient has carbon monoxide poisoning, when is it possible to use pulse oximetry for accurate oxygen monitoring.
A. After 5 minutes of oxygen treatment
B. Anytime, carbon monoxide doesn't affect pulse oximetry
C. Once patient is removed from carbon monoxide environment
D. Never, the pulse oximetry will not give accurate readings

1.8-2 Which of the following is not an appropriate item to do when you are having trouble obtaining a reading from your pulse oximetry?
A. Move sensor to a site without nail polish
B. Having patient hold sensor area still
C. Check for a low battery
D. Squeeze sensor so it is tighter on sight

2.1-1 Oxygen is transported in which of the following ways in the blood?
A. Hemoglobin and platelets
B. Plasma and hemoglobin
C. Platelets and plasma
D. Leukocytes and hemoglobin

2.2-1 As infrared and red light are emitted into the tissue, what is one main factor that allows a reading to be obtained by pulse oximetry?
A. Hemoglobin's shape and color and the reflection from it
B. The light around you and the patient
C. The reflecting ability of plasma
D. The oxygen's ability to reflect the light

2.1-2 Each hemoglobin can carry how many oxygen molecules?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

2.2-2 Hemoglobin will do what when it has oxygen molecules bound to it?
A. Transport to the body faster
B. Get larger in size
C. Reflect light differently
D. Emit light that oximetry picks up

Answer Sheet – AEMT – Pulse Oximetry

1.1-1 A
1.2-1 C
1.3-1 B
1.4-1 B
1.5-1 D
1.6-1 D
1.7-1 C
1.8-1 A
1.1-2 B
1.2-2 D
1.3-2 C
1.4-2 B
1.5-2 A
1.6-2 C
1.7-2 D
1.8-2 D
2.1-1 B
2.2-1 A
2.1-2 D
2.2-2 C